

Federal Communications Commission

§ 90.201

within 320 kilometers (200 miles) of the following locations:

- (1) 28°21' N., 80°43' W,
- (2) 30°30' N., 86°30' W,
- (3) 43°09' N., 119°11' W;

or in the following locations:

- (1) The state of Arizona,
- (2) The state of Florida,
- (3) Portions of California and Nevada south of 37°10' N,
- (4) And portions of Texas and New Mexico bounded by 31°45' N., 34°30' N., 104°00' W. and 107°30' W.

(Secs. 4, 303, 307, 48 Stat., as amended, 1066, 1082, 1083; 47 U.S.C. 154, 303, 307)

[43 FR 54791, Nov. 22, 1978, as amended at 44 FR 77167, Dec. 31, 1979; 47 FR 34420, Aug. 9, 1982; 49 FR 32770, Aug. 16, 1984; 50 FR 39003, Sept. 25, 1985; 54 FR 38680, Sept. 20, 1989; 54 FR 39740, Sept. 28, 1989; 61 FR 8478, Mar. 5, 1996]

§90.179 Shared use of radio stations.

Licensees of radio stations authorized under this rule part may share the use of their facilities. A station is shared when persons not licensed for the station control the station for their own purposes pursuant to the licensee's authorization. Shared use of a radio station may be either on a non-profit cost shared basis or on a for-profit private carrier basis. Shared use of an authorized station is subject to the following conditions and limitations:

(a) Persons may share a radio station only on frequencies for which they would be eligible for a separate authorization.

(b) The licensee of the shared radio station is responsible for assuring that the authorized facility is used only by persons and only for purposes consistent with the requirements of this rule part.

(c) Participants in the sharing arrangement may obtain a license for their own mobile units (including control points and/or control stations for control of the shared facility), or they may use mobile stations, and control stations or control points authorized to the licensee.

(d) If the licensee shares the land station on a non-profit, cost shared basis to the licensee, this shared use must be pursuant to a written agreement between the licensee and each participant

which sets out (1) the method of operation, (2) the components of the system which are covered by the sharing arrangements, (3) the method by which costs are to be apportioned, and (4) acknowledgement that all shared transmitter use must be subject to the licensee's control. These agreements must be kept as part of the station records.

(e) If the land station which is being shared is interconnected with the public switched telephone network, the provisions of §90.477 *et seq.* apply.

(f) Above 800 MHz, shared use on a for-profit private carrier basis is permitted only by SMR, Private Carrier Paging, and LMS licensees. See subparts M, P, and S of this part.

(g) The provisions of this section do not apply to licensees authorized to provide commercial mobile radio service under this part.

[48 FR 26620, June 9, 1983, as amended at 51 FR 36014, Oct. 8, 1986; 53 FR 12156, Apr. 13, 1988; 54 FR 4030, Jan. 27, 1989; 54 FR 38681, Sept. 20, 1989; 57 FR 48739, Oct. 28, 1992; 59 FR 59965, Nov. 21, 1994; 60 FR 15252, Mar. 23, 1995]

§90.185 Multiple licensing of radio transmitting equipment in the mobile radio service.

Two or more persons eligible for licensing under this rule part may be licensed for the same land station under the following terms and conditions.

(a) Each licensee complies with the general operating requirements set out in §90.403 of the rules.

(b) Each licensee is eligible for the frequency(ies) on which the land station operates.

(c) If the multiple licensed base station is interconnected with the public switched telephone network, the provisions of §90.477 *et seq.* apply.

[48 FR 26621, June 9, 1983]

Subpart I—General Technical Standards

§90.201 Scope.

This subpart sets forth the general technical requirements for use of frequencies and equipment in the radio services governed by this part. Such requirements include standards for acceptability of equipment, frequency

tolerance, modulation, emissions, power, and bandwidths. Special additional technical standards applicable to certain frequency bands and certain specialized uses are set forth in subparts J, K, and N.

[43 FR 54791, Nov. 22, 1978, as amended at 54 FR 4030, Jan. 27, 1989]

§ 90.203 Type acceptance required.

(a) Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, each transmitter utilized for operation under this part and each transmitter marketed as set forth in § 2.803 (of part 2) must be of a type which is included in the Commission's current Radio Equipment List as type accepted for use under this part; or, be of a type which has been type accepted by the Commission for use under this part in accordance with the procedures in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(1) The Commission periodically publishes a list of equipment entitled "Radio Equipment List, Equipment Acceptable for Licensing." Copies of this list are available for public reference at the Commission's offices in Washington, D.C., and at each of its field offices. This list includes type accepted and, also, until such time as it may be removed by Commission action, other equipment which appeared in this list on May 16, 1955.

(2) Any manufacturer of radio transmitting equipment (including signal boosters) to be used in these services may request type acceptance for such equipment following the procedures set forth in subpart J of part 2 of this chapter. Type acceptance for an individual transmitter or signal booster also may be requested by an applicant for a station authorization by following the procedure set forth in part 2 of this chapter. Such equipment if approved or accepted will not normally be included in the Commission's "Radio Equipment List" but will be individually enumerated on the station authorization.

(b) Type acceptance is not required for the following:

(1) Transmitters used in developmental operations in accordance with subpart Q.

(2) Transmitters used for police zone and interzone stations authorized as of January 1, 1965.

(3) Transmitting equipment used in the band 1427–1435 MHz.

(4) Transmitters used in radiolocation stations in accordance with subpart F authorized prior to January 1, 1974, for public safety and land transportation applications (old parts 89 and 93).

(5) Transmitters used in radiolocation stations in accordance with subpart F authorized for industrial applications (old part 91) prior to January 1, 1978.

(6) Until March 1, 1995 transmitters used in narrowband stations authorized prior to May 6, 1985 if they continue to be used at those stations.

(7) Transmitters imported and marketed prior to September 1, 1996 for use by LMS systems.

(c) Radiolocation transmitters for use in public safety and land transportation applications marketed prior to January 1, 1974, must meet the applicable technical standards in this part, pursuant to § 2.805 of this chapter.

(d) Radiolocation transmitters for use in public safety and land transportation applications marketed after January 1, 1974, must comply with the requirements of paragraph (a) of this section.

(e) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, transmitters designed to operate above 25 MHz shall not be type accepted for use under this part if the operator can program and transmit on frequencies, other than those programmed by the manufacturer, service or maintenance personnel, using the equipment's external operation controls.

(f) Except as provided in paragraph (g) of this section, transmitters designed to operate above 25 MHz that have been type accepted prior to January 15, 1988, and that permit the operator, by using external controls, to program the transmitter's operating frequencies, shall not be manufactured in, or imported into the United States after March 15, 1988. Marketing of these transmitters shall not be permitted after March 15, 1989.

(g) Transmitters having frequency programming capability and that are